not common. Early in the course of the disease it is rare to find any laryngeal abnormality. The voice is sometimes flat, expressionless and monotonous with tendency to improve as talking continues. On examination at this stage of the disease no abnormality can be detected.  

Our case presented with unilateral vocal cord paralysis. To the best of our knowledge such a clinical picture has never been reported before. The pronounced asymmetry with left pharyngeal weakness and unilateral atrophy of the left neck and shoulder, is also unusual in a disease where the symmetry of appearance is one of the typical features. Early diagnosis of myotonic dystrophy is important in the light of genetic counselling.

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References

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Sixth cranial nerve palsy complicating psittacosis

Sir: Neurological complications in psittacosis are uncommon. We report the occurrence of an acute VIth cranial nerve palsy complicating psittacosis.

A previously healthy 49 year old English lady presented with a 2 week history of malaise, sweats, fever, chills and severe, intermittent headache. Three days preceding admission she developed a non-productive cough. She did not own any pets. On examination she was acutely ill, febrile at 39.5°C with a blood pressure of 130/90 mm Hg. There were cracksle in the left mid-zone posteriorly. She was fully conscious, orientated, with no neurological signs. Eye examination was normal. Initial investigations showed a haemoglobin of 11.8 g/dl, increased white cell count at 16.1 x 10^9/l (neutrophils 89%, lymphocytes 8%, monocytes 3%), and an elevated plasma viscosity at 2.33 cp. The urea and electrolyte levels, liver function tests and serum electrophoresis were within normal limits. A chest radiograph showed patchy left mid-zone shadowing. A diagnosis of an atypical pneumonia was made and the patient commenced on erythromycin 750 mg 6 hourly by mouth. Two days after admission, when she felt significantly better, the patient developed acute diplopia. Examination revealed an isolated, complete, left VIth nerve palsy, with no papilloedema or other neurological signs. CT of the brain, skull radiograph and CSF findings were normal. Subsequent results showed a positive immunofluorescence Chlamydia psittaci titre at 1/256 and a CFT titre at 1/80. Upon close questioning, a history of incidental contact with two parrots and a sick budgerigar was obtained. Serological tests for mycoplasma, legionella and coxiella were negative. Erythromycin was continued for 10 days.

The patient became extremely distressed by the diplopia and was unwilling to use alleviating measures with an eye patch or special spectacles. With no precedence to guide us, the prognosis was guarded. Recovery of the VIth nerve palsy commenced 8 days after its onset and was complete by the fifth week. The patient remains well 3 months later.

Cranial nerve involvement complicating infection with Chlamydia psittaci is unusual. 1 IInd, 2 supranuclear VIIth, 3 and XIIth 4 cranial nerve palsy have been reported in severe encephalitides cases of psittacosis. Unlike these, there were no signs of encephalitis or raised intracranial pressure in our patient. Rare as it may be, the prognosis appears excellent.

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Fig | Latencies of the M-response plotted against the distance of the stimulation site from the wrist. Shortening of the latency by increasing the stimulus intensity is observed only with stimulation over the segment between 16.5 and 25.5 cm from the wrist. The points obtained by weak stimulation within this segment and at a more proximal site (28.5 cm) are on a straight line, and those obtained by stronger stimulation within this segment and at more distal sites (4.5–13.5 cm) are on another straight line. Inset: M-responses recorded from the thenar muscle. The median nerve is stimulated just below the elbow (19.5 cm from the wrist). The latency of the response shortens abruptly from 10.8 ms (upper trace) to 8.5 ms (lower trace) as the stimulus intensity is increased to a critical level.

against the distance of the stimulation site from the wrist, the points obtained by weak stimulation between 16.5 and 25.5 cm and at a more proximal site (28.5 cm) were on a straight line. The points obtained by stronger stimulation between 16.5 and 25.5 cm and those at more distal stimulation sites (4.5–13.5 cm) were on another straight line (fig). Motor nerve conduction velocities calculated from the gradients of the two regression lines were 68.0 m/s and 56.5 m/s, respectively.

The motor unit potential obtained in this patient is in complete accordance with the description of the motor axon loop by Roth and Egloff-Baer.1 In their report, the motor units with a motor axon loop were recorded as a late potential preceded by the main M-response. The present case is unique in that the MUP with a motor axon loop is the only recordable motor response. The motor axon loop is considered congenital, and it appears that the last remaining motor unit in this case happened to have a looped axon. In this particular situation, the motor nerve conduction velocity of the segment containing the loop is calculated to be erroneously low. For example, motor nerve conduction velocity between 13.5 and 28.5 cm from the wrist is calculated as:

\[
\frac{28.5 - 13.5}{5.5} = 30.0 \text{ m/s,} \\
12.2 - 7.2 (\text{ms})
\]

which is obviously wrong, but one cannot know that it is wrong unless one gives weak and strong stimulations over the looped segment of the motor axon. It should be borne in mind that the motor axon loop can be a source of error in the measurement of motor nerve conduction velocity when the number of surviving motor units is extremely small.

Matters arising

Computed tomographic findings of brain and skull in myotonic dystrophy

Sir: We read with great interest the article by Avrahami et al about computed tomography findings of brain and skull in myotonic dystrophy and the letter which appeared later on the same topic.2 We have seen a 30 year old patient with a family history of myotonic dystrophy (mother and sister) diagnosed on a clinical and EMG basis who had sudden right ear deafness with transitory vertigo. A round osteolytic lacuna of the upper end of the internal auditory canal and of the bony wall of the first cochlear turn was seen by radiographic tomography of the right petrous pyramid. CT of the petrous temporal bone confirmed this lesion (fig) and air-CT-cisternography excluded a small intracranial tumor.

Other causes of sudden deafness, such as viruses, bacterial labyrinthitis or meningitis, endolymphatic hydrop, vascular diseases, head trauma, were excluded.

Calcium and phosphorus metabolism and parathormone level were normal. Audiological findings were: normal hearing in the left and a complete hearing loss in the right ear, a decreased response of the labyrinthine end organ to caloric tests on the right, stapedial reflexes present at normal intensity only on stimulation of the left ear, normal ABR amplitude and latency in the left ear, ABR absent in the other one. A 3 year clinical and CT of the petrous temporal bone follow-up showed the same picture.

To our knowledge an osteolytic lacuna, which could be the cause of the sudden deafness in our patient, has not been recognised in patients with myotonic dystrophy.

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Fig | CT of the petrous temporal bone showing the osteolytic lacuna of the upper end of the internal auditory canal and of the bone wall of the cochlear basal turn (arrow).
Motor axon loop as a source of error in the measurement of motor nerve conduction velocity.

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